THE JEWISH TIMES.

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NATURE.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,

Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more.

So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go,
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends what we know.

ELSIE'S PUPIL.

What a world of changes vacation brings to the innocent young school-girl—what a revolution of thought, fact and fancy! In all our future, will ever the weeks come to us, garlanded with roses and radiant with the fancies of the heart, as they come to us in the days of our summer vacations?

That was what Elsie Dale was thinking, as she sat beside the river, dipping her water-lily buds in the cool tide, and watching the bird's nests in the rushes.

She was homeless and motherless, and all the other girls were full of happy anticipations, as they clustered on the one green spot of shadow under the giant elm tree. And yet, beneath it all, there was a throb of exultation in her heart.

"I am to have a season at Saratoga," said Cynthia Vail, the beauty of the school. "Mamma says I am young, but then very young girls are all the fashion now."

"I am to go to the Adirondacks with papa, to take sketches, and strengthen my lungs," said Mary Allison, proudly.

"I am to have music lessons from Signor Rallentando!" triumphantly proclaimed little Bell Burton. "Tell us, Elsie, dear, what are you going to do?"

"Exactly the opposite from you, Bell," said Elsie, laughing, while the dimples came into her chin and the carmine color into her cheek. "I shall spend my vacation in giving music lessons, so that I can test my own capacity and earn a little money for the future."

"Are you to have many pupils?" inquired Bell with interest.

"Only one."

"A girl or a boy?"

"I don't know," said Elsie. "I think I would rather have a girl, if I am to choose. But Madam Duchesne says that boys are often the more intelligent and appreciative learners."

The next day came, with its flower-hung halls, its band of music, and blue-ribboned diplomas, and sweet bustle of departure—and when the gray shadows of evening fell, Elsie Dale was on her way to Mount Sorel, in the Shawangunta mountains.

Having arrived at the Mount she proceeded to the residence of the lady whom she wished to see. An old colored servant-man, with wool as white as snow, and a suit of genteel black, came to the door.

"Is Mrs. Sorel at home?" Miss Dale demanded, with what dignity she might command.

"Yes, miss, de missis she's to home," briskly answered the sable servitor.

"Tell her it is the music teacher," said Elsie.

The old man showed her into a pretty little apartment.

Presently a stout lady, in black silk and fluttering cap-strings, came hurrying in.

"Goodness gracious me!" ejaculated the stout lady in black; "there's some mistake."

She rose up and dropped an alarmed courtesy.

"There is no mistake, ma'am, I think," said she.

"But you are a child," said Mrs. Sorel.

"I am eighteen, ma'am," said Elsie.

"I wrote for Madam Duchesne."

"Madam Duchesne could not come," said Elsie, feeling her heart-throbs begin to accelerate. "I am her favorite pupil, and she was convinced that I could represent her. Didn't you get her letter?"

"I have received no letter," said Mrs. Sorel, still viewing Elsie throug her eye-glasses as if see were some sort of an unaccountable rara avis.

Then succeeded another embarrassing silence, which Elsie Dale felt must be broken at all hazards.

"If you would be so good as to introduce me to my pupil," said she, "I think—"

"Oh, certainly," said Mrs. Sorel, with a little hysterical laugh, "I will introduce you to your pupil."

And opening a door which slid gently back under portieres of pink and blue chintz, she led the way into a study lined with books, where, by the soft light of a shaded lamp, sat a dignified gentleman of thirty, busy over a heap of manuscript.

"My son, the rector of the parish," Said see. "Rudolph, allow me to introduce you to Miss Dale, who has come from New York to give you music lessons."

The dignified gentleman rose and bowed.

Elsie felt as if she could slide, invisible, through a crack in the floor.

"Rudolph has had every musical advantage at Prague and Vienna," and Mrs. Sorel; "but Madame Duchesne has a reputation for classical sacred music. and my son thought it might be well to refresh his memory with a course of lessons in Haydn and Mozart before commencing to instruct his choir boys himself."

Elsie colored like a rose.

"I—I am very sorry," said she; "and so will Madame Duchesne be. She thought—and I thought, too—that the pupil was a child. I believe I am pretty well-grounded in my musical education, but of course I couldn't undertake to teach a gentleman like Mr. Sorel. Perhaps I had better return to New York by the morning's stage."

Here Elsie, quite forgetful of her dignity, burst into tears.

"Stop a minute!" said Mr. Sorel, gently. "Why should you not remain at Mount Sorel and instruct my little choir boys in my stead? And while they are still in the rudiments you can be practicing with me."

"If I could earn my board in that way," Elsie said feebly.

"You can do a great deal more than that," said Mr. Sorel, kindly. "And now, mother, I am sure our pale little visitor needs a cup of tea."

"That was an excellent thought about the choir-boys," said Mrs. Sorel as she poured the thick yellow cream into Elsie's cup. "Now, wasn't it, my dear?"

"If—if you are quite sure that it wasn't merely to make me feel easy about staying here?" faltered Elsie.

Mrs. Sorel smiled wisely.

"Nothing would have induced him to say what he did not think," said she. "Rudolph is truth itself."

So Elsie stayed at Mount Sorel, going down day by day to the little chapel among the wild mountain ledges, with its picturesque gables and windows of stained glass, to teach the small choir-boys the difference between sharps and flats, "sol fa's" "re "re mi's." And then, when the lesson was over, she wandered into the ravines, gathered rare ferns and copied slender-stemmed wild flowers in water colors, and grew as rosy as a milk-maid.

One day, Rudolph Sorel found Miss Dale sitting gravely on the moss-covered rocks, beside the mountain spring, with an unwonted shadow on her face.

"What are you thinking of?" he asked, with a smile.

"I am thinking what I shall do this fall," said she. "Whether to advertise in the city papers for music scholars, or to open a little day-school in some unpretentious quarter of the town."

"Why do you go away from here at all?" he asked, gravely.

"Because I have my living to earn."

"But why can't you earn it here?" said he.

"Because there is nothing to do," she replied.

"Are you quite certain of that?" he asked, gently. "There is a great deal to do, Elsie Dale. I want you stay at Mount Sorel—to stay for my sake. I want you to be my wife, Elsie!"

"Oh," cried Elsie, clasping her hands, "if only I were worthy of that!"

"But you are worthy," he said. "Sweetheart my life would be a vain void without you, now that I have learned to know and love you."

So when Madame Duchesne wrote to Elsie Dale that she had found a situation for her, Elsie Dale wrote back to Madame Duschesne that she had found one for herself; and that it had nothing to do with music-lessons either.

[From The London Jewish World.]

GEORGE ELIOT.

A Brilliant picture of Her Loving Labor in Israel.

"George Eliot" is dead. England has lost its greatest woman and Judaism a true friend. As Englishmen and as Jews, we have to deplore a double loss. In these columns, however, we can only attempt to estimate the debt of gratitude and of grief which Judaism owes to the author of "Daniel Deronda" and of "The Modern Hep! Hep! Hep!

There have been three stages in the modern views about Jews. To the mediæval mind, the Jew was outside Christendom and, therefore, in larger measure outside humanity. Shakespeare's broad sympathy overcame this narrowness and he gives to his portrait of Shylock many human touches—his loving memory of his wife in particular—which bring the Jew once more within the circle of humanity. Yet it would be idle to deny that to Shakespeare the Jew was, if a man, yet a man of lower impulses, of tigerish revenge and of unscrupulous greed. The next stage of revolt from the mediævel estimate of Judaism is formed by Lessing's "Nathan der Weise." Lessing had one advantage over Shakespeare; he possessed the friendship of Judaism's greatest men. It is no secret that Moses Mendelssohn was the original of "the Jew that Lessing drew," and we accordingly find in "Nathan der Weise" the Jew admitted to the full right of humanity. The table of the three rings clearly implies that the Jew is equal to all other branches of mankind. With the lamented writer whose death we are now lamenting, the final stage of recognition has been reached. "George Eliot" puts in a claim for the Jews at the bar of History that they should rank with the foremost nations of the earth and vindicates for them once more the long derided title of the Chosen People. Throughout "Daniel Deronda" it is recognized by "George Eliot" that the Jews have special gifts unshared by other nations and qualifying them for unique position among the nations. Thus while during the middle ages the Jew was regarded as something uncanny and inhuman, the greatest of mankind have, since then, admitted the Jew into the brotherhood of humanity, Shakespeare on the lowest terms, Lessing on an equality, and "George Eliot" on terms of superiority.

In the "Impressions of Theophrastus Such" she was pleading the claims of the Jews in terms of studied moderation so as not to overstate her case. Yet we find her putting forward the following statement, every word of which could be verified by statistics: "On the whole one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of this scattered people made for ages 'a scorn and a hissing' is that after being subjected to this process which might have been expected to be every sense deteriorating and vitiating, they have come out of it (in any estimate which allows for numerical proportion) rivalling the nations of all European countries in healthfulness and beauty of physique, in practical ability, in scientific and artistic aptitude and in some forms of ethical value." "George Eliot" says "rivalling," but she clearly means "outstripping, for she goes on to say. "A significant indication of their natural rank is seen in the fact that at this moment (1879) the leader of the Liberals in Germany is a Jew, the leader of the Republican party in France is a Jew, and the head of the Conservative Ministry in England is a Jew." In other words, it seemed to "George Eliot" only natural that Jews should be at the head of all the greatest nations of civilization. We Jews are not accustomed to be accused of inordinate modesty, yet it is doubtful whether any Jew would have claimed so much for his race as is claimed for it in these deliberate utterances of "George Eliot." English Judaism has but little to thank Professor Goldwin Smith for, yet it may well forgive his narrow spite and illiberal aspersions when we remember that we undoubtedly owe to him these words of "George Eliot." Nor must it be forgotten that they were said on the only occasion on which "George Eliot" directly addressed her countrymen (the mask of "Theophrastus Such" is clearly thrown aside) and that they formed part of the last words published before her death.

But we have much more to thank "George Eliot" for, than for this noble answer to question "Can Jews be Patriots." An argumentative discussion may serve the purpose for the moment; a great work of art lives for ever. In "Daniel Deronda" the mind of "George Eliot" attempted its highest flights and it has yet to be shown that it did not succeed in its aspirations. There can be no doubt that it is her most elaborte production and it is by no means certain that the generally disparaging verdict of her critics will be ratified by succeeding generations. It has been said with somewhat hyberbolical emphasis that it is worth while being a Jew to be able to appreciate "Daniel Deronda" at its true value as the highest outcome of "George Eliot's" genius. It may never be the most popular but neither is "King Lear" among Shakespearian works, which critics are almost unanimous in recognizing as the finest Shakespearian tragedy. It should never be forgotten by Jews that "George Eliot" risked, and, at least for the time gained failure for her most elaborate production by endeavoring to plead our cause. It rests as a duty for all Jews who are grateful to her for her advocacy to do all in their power to remove the many misconceptions as to Jewish history and Jewish nature which alone prevent "Daniel Deronda" from being appreciated as its true value by the general public.

Whether we err in our estimate of its value or no, there can be no doubt of the greater elaborateness in scale and workmanship as compared with other works. In mere size it is only to be compared with "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda" treats of modern life in London, a much more difficult task than the placid existence of an obscure country town. In subject again it deals with a historic people and in this respect vies with "Romola" which is regarded by her most artistic production; yet it is surely a higher task to deal adequately with the contemporary life of a people, than to tell the tale of history over again; "Daniel Deronda" was a production of "George Eliot" in which she dealt directly in her own age, and the great lesson she gave to her age in it was to recognize the greatness of the Jewish people.

She attempted this by giving to the world a complete gallery of Jewish characters to represent the manifold qualities of the Jewish race. These portraits must be fresh in the memories of our readers, and do not require any full enumeration here. But who can fail to recognize their exact veracity? Who has not come across Ezra Cohen with his cheerfulness and charity, his loyality and hospitality, his affectionateness as a master of a family, his shrewdness as a man of business? Who does not know numbers of little Jacob Cohens with a marvellous precocity for mimicry and barter? The witty and ready Pash, with dark complexion and bushy beard, meets us at every turn of our communal life, nor is the more temperate Gideon, "who might easily pass for an Englishman of more than usually cordial manners," absent from our midst. Here and there is to be met with an old Kalonymos who has seen the stars set in all quarters of the globe. Nor can we, unfortunately, boast of the absence of Lapidoths in our ranks—those black sheep of Judaism but its blood in their veins. Of the other and more uncommon characters our knowledge may be less direct, but it is not more rare. Every week a Mirah appears at some concert: Herr Joachim may serve to represent Klesmer, though we do not wish to assert the identity of type and prototype.

All these characters represent in a more vivid and complete way than had previously been attempted the various types of character to be found in Jewry. In Mordecai Cohen, the poor Jewish watchmaker, with thoughts ranging high above the lower life and with aspirations connected with the largest issues of humanity, in him "George Eliot" painted her ideal Jew, the type of all that is noblest in Judaism of the past and the present. Mordecai Cohen claims brotherhood with all the greatest of our race. Like them, he was contented to earn his livelihood by manual labor; he is a poet, too, and his eloquence of speech reaches the highest tidemark of English oratory and of George Eliot's prose. But, above all, he shares with the great men of Israel their warm love and enthusiasm for the Holy Land: Not even Jehuda Halevi has advocated the Return with more impassioned phrases or more burning zeal. This has been the aspect of his character which has prevented this too critical age from recognizing the enormous imaginative power displayed in the conception of such an ideal. There is not another character in all fiction nor, we may add, in all dramas, which deals with such large problems in so bold and yet so practical a way. We doubt whether even the Jewish public has appreciated the ideal of Mordecai to its full extent. He does not not advocate the return of all Jews to Palestine: Jews were wanderers before the Dispersion and might continue so till the end of days. But if a Jewish Republic were established in Palestine carrying with it the sympathies of all mankind, the condition of Jews in other lands would be raised by the knowledge of the high ideal, which, in Mordecai's mind, the new Judæa would have before it. For Asia is awakening, in another century the half of mankind which inhabits the East will have shaken off the sleep of superstition. It would than be Israel's mission, if situated on the borderland of East and West, to mediate between Asia and Europe. The idea is grand enough to make a satisfactory finale to the tragedy of Israel's history. And its practicability is attested by works like Mr. Oliphant's "Land of Gileads." As for its desirability recent events must give serious reflection to every thinking mind. The "Red Spectre" of the Judenhetze has arisen in turn in America and England; it stalks through Germany and has reached France and Italy, while in Russia and Africa it is perpetually brooding. If it were unhappily to become international, it would be hard to see any alternative between a total renunciation of Judaism and a return to the Holy Land. Every Jewish heart will know which would be the alternative chosen by Israel. In that case, "Daniel Deronda" would be something more than a word, it would be contain a prophecy. And these visions are not placed in Mordecai's mouth from mere promptings of dramatic painting, "George Eliot" in propria persona urges the same arguments in more sober tones in the last pages she ever published, in the concluding words of "The Modern Hep! Hep! Hep!" In any case the fact is clear than in trying to imagine the greatest type of humanity she has placed before the world in her varied pages, "George Eliot" could find no worthier object at the present day than the Jew, Mordecai Cohen.

The scene of "Daniel Deronda" is placed England within the memory of most of us. It becomes a question of entrancing interest whether, as is clearly possible with the other Jews of the book, Mordecai Cohen may once have been known amongst us in the flesh. In another column will be found a decesive negative given to this question by "George Eliot" herself. It was discovered at the time of the publication of "Daniel Deronda" that there actually existed a club of thinkers such as that at which Mordecai delivers his last grand speeches. Furthermore, it was found from a paper by the late George Henry Lewes, that at the club there figured one Kohn who resembled in all external particulars the poor Jewish watchmender to whom "George Eliot" has given artistic immortality. The conclusion was quickly drawn that this must be the Jew that "George Eliot" drew. To this the letter in our pages gives a distinct denial. "George Eliot" declares that she was only indebted to Mr. Lewes's account for the mere lay figure of the portait. For the expression and the life she looked into the history of the Jews and created Mordecai by the power of his own historic imagination. The supposed prototype of Mordecai, a workman named Kohn, seems to have been a remakable man in other ways, and it would be interesting to discover traces to him. There is not the slightest reason to doubt "George Eliot's" asseveration. A character like Mordecai would certainly have been heard of amongst us. Indeed, the thought has often suggested itself that the only remote parallel to him found amongst us in modern days existed in Emanuel Deutsch. He was intimately acquainted with the gifted creator of Mordecai, and we have direct knowledge that she saw the proof sheets of the Talmud article before it went to press. But all such discussion is idle; it will never be known by what subtle alchemy the mind of genius transforms the facts of prosaic life into the ideal of poetry.

One thing is certain to the careful student of "George Eliot's" works: she has been interested in the Jewish race ever since she has written. In "The Mill on the Floss," published twenty years ago, one of the figures with which her historic imagination peoples the banks of the Rhine is that of the "timid Israelite." In "Romola" (1863), she makes her heroine come across some Jews who had been abandoned by sailors who had promised to carry them away from Spanish persecution. And in the "Spanish Gypsy" (which was planned out in 1864, though only published in 1868) one of the best drawn characters in that of the Jew, Sephardo. In his mouth she places the finest description of the spiritual History of Judaism that has ever been penned in words which would be in themselves enough to prove her knowledge of the essence of Judaism, and to elicit the gratitude of all Jews. She makes Sephardo say:

I abide
By that wise spirit of listening reverence
Which marks the boldest doctors of our race
For truth to us is like a living child
Born of two parents: if the parents part
And will divide the child, how shall it live?
Or I will rather say, two angels guide
The paths of man, both aged and yet young
As angels are, ripening through endless years
On one he leans: some call her Memory
Some Tradition; and her voice is sweet
With deep mysterious accords; the other
Floating above, holds down a lamp which streams
A light divine and searching on the earth,
Compelling eyes and footsteps: Memory yields
Yet clings with loving cheek and shines anew,
Reflecting all the rays of that bright lamp
Our angel Reason holds. We have not walked,
But for Tradition: we walk evermore
To higher paths by brightening Reason's lamp.

These words were the description of Israel's spiritual history given by one of the greatest geniuses of age. Our deepest gratitude would be shown if we could but make them true for the present as they are undoubtedly true of the past.

Many persons have from time to time written and said that Jews are wanting in courage, and that our race has no aptitude for aught else than commerce. Two incidents which occurred in Rome will be sufficient to disprove these false assertions. Some months ago a child of about 10 years of age went into the Tiber by the Bridge Ripetta, for the purpose of bathing. The current carried him away, and the poor boy, who did not know how to swin, would surely have been drowned if a Jewish hawker, named Emanuel di Segni, who happened to be sitting by his window which overlooks the Tiber (the Ghetto is on the banks of this river) had not witnessed the accident. He quickly rushed into the water, and with great difficulty was just and only just in time to snatch from death his prey. The Italian government has recently awarded an honorable mention of this brave man. It should be added that, at the time of his courageous act, the poor hawker was suffering from miasmatic fever, one of those epidemics which are so frequent at Rome during the summer. Another equally brave deed was that of the Chevalier, Dr. M. Romanin Jacur, who saved a man from drowning in a canal at Padua, and who, after having rescued him from certain death, provided the man with clothing and money. To this noble man the government has presented a silver medal.

Foreign News.

About six months ago a public library of Hebrew and Jewish works was opened at Warsaw, Russia. A similar library will shortly be formed at St. Petersburg.

As a curiosity, it is stated that the street in which the synagogue at Spiers, Germany, is situated is called the Stoeckergasse, and the name-plate is affixed to the synagogue itself.

The oldest commercial corporation in Berlin has elected as its President Herr Meyer Magnus, member of the Municipality and President of the Jewish community in that city.

Mr. Louis Buerger died and left his property (90,000 florins) to the Vienna congregation. It was resolved to apply that sum to the erection of a new asylum foorphan boys.

Captain Deseschell in his lecture at Vienna on the history of railroads observed that the Temple of Solomon was the first building where railroads were used to transport the material. We can not tell how he made that discovery.

Mr. L. A. Cohen, who for years has been strenuously endeavoring to give the Anglo-Jewish Association a sound footing in Morocco, has formed in Tangiers a strong committee of members of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Signor Deangeli, the only Jewish resident in Penango, Italy, has been elected Syndic of the town, and is to occupy, as his official residence, the Town Hall, which is none else than the former palace of the Inquisition.

A great many of the Jews residing in Berlin avoid appearing in public localities, a circumstance which is giving rise to complaints on account of the material loss occasioned thereby. Many Jewish families are preparing to emigrate to Belgium, England and France.

Signor Scovasso, the Italian Minister at Tangier, Morocco, entertains a warm affection for our unfortunate co-religionists in Morocco, who are continually subjected to the cruelest persecutions. He never lets an opportunity escape him of giving proofs of his benevolent intentions.

Dr. Rosenthal, of the medical staff, has een elected as a Municipal Councillor for Magdeburg, in two different districts. So great is Dr. Rosenthal's popularity, that he was nominated as a candidate by the committees of the two opposing parties who conducted the municipal campaign.

Herr Henrici, a schoolmaster, who was the public speaker at the recent Anti-Semitic meeting in the Reichshallen, has declined to appear before the Municipal school authorities to answer for his conduct, saying that he will state the reasons which prompted his action before superior authorities.

Freiherr Simon Von Oppenheim, of Cologne, who recently celebrated his "Golden Wedding," which event he signalized by the distribution of large sums of money amongst all the poor inhabitants of that city, died there on the 25th of December in the 78th year of his age. He was a great benefactor to Christian as well as to Jewlsh charities.

In the debate which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies recently on the Compulsory Education Bill, it was stated on behalf of the Committee on the Bill, that they could not accept the proposal to insert the "Christian virtues," as this would imply that a particular religion enjoyed a monopoly of virtue, which was not the case.

According to The Golos, the Jewish question in Russia is approaching its solution. The project elaborated by a Special Committee has been completed and will be submitted to the Senate for approval. The project provides for the annulment of all exceptional laws against the Jews, who in future will be subjected to the regulations of the existing general laws.

A Bagdad correspondent of the Anglo-Jewish Association called attention to the terrible distress of the Jews in Carcush, Arbil, and Carmansha, in the Western regions of Persia. A famine, caused by the failure of successive harvests, was followed by an epidemic (typhus) which decimated the population. The dead were left unburied, and the products of the field remained unharvested.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, speaking at the Institution of Invalids, Jan. 16th, decidedly condemned the anti-Jewish movement. He said he felt especially aggrieved because the movement was invading the schools and universities. He could not conceive how intellectual men could support the movement which was to be condemned for its tendencies and its aims.

Colonel G. Ottolenghi was appointed to assist as representative of Italy at the cession of Dulcigno. Signor Ottolenghi is a Jew and one of the most distinguished officers of the army not only for his courage, but also for his geographical, historical and technical studies He has frequently been charged with difficult missions, which he has accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

The anti-Jewish agitation has, according to an incident reported by The Judische Presse, caused the ruin of a respectable Christian living at Hanover. It appears that this individual, who had entrusted all his cash amounting to 40,000 marks to a Jewish banker enjoying universal confidence, was urged by an ardent disciple of Stoecker, to remove his money from a Jew and lodge it, as in duty bound, with a Christian. Although an agreement existed between the depositor and his Jewish banker that one month's notice of withdrawal should be given, the latter returned the money immediately on receiving the application. The 40,000 marks were thereupon transferred to a Christian banker, who a fortnight afterwards failed to the amount of a million marks.

North, South, East and West.

Waco, Texas, is building a synagogue to be dedicated in March.

The Young Men's Hebrew Society of Quincy, Ill., is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hertz Goldsmith died on Thursday, the 13th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years.

The leading Hebrews of Indianapolis, Ind., are taking steps to raise funds for the Hebrew Union College.

A marriage in high life took place in Detroit, Mich., that of Mr. Louis Strasburger of Maryland, and Miss Pauline Schloss of Detroit.

A grand dress ball in aid of the Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum was given last week. The amount realized was between $3,000 and $4,00.

New York College contains an unprecedented large number of Jewish students this year, nearly all of whom stand well in their respective classes.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society of Camden, S. C., bought a lot to build a Sabbath-school-house, which will also serve as a place of worship on the holidays.

Rabbi Stampfer, an agent for the purpose of organizing societies to assist the Agricultural Colony of Palestine, is in Chicago and meeting with considerable success.

A verry large number of marriages have been solemnized during the past few weeks in Jewish circles in the West, many of which were of an imposing character.

Mrs. Soseph Stiner, a noble and charitable lady, died recently in New York. Deceased was formerly Chief Executive of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. Her death is deeply deplored.

The city authorities of Columbus, Ohio, having ordered the reform congregation to build a new front to their temple, a fair will be held in March to raise the necessary funds.

The Conversation Social is the title of a new society just formed in New York, composed mainly of Jewish ladies and gentlemen. They meet semi-weekly and discuss original papers in French, German and Spanish.

The arrangements for the Philadelphia Hebrew Charity Ball have been perfected, and it is expected that it will prove one of the most brilliant ever given. It will come off at the Academy of Music on February 2d.

Sigmund Katz, Treasurer for the Relief Fund of the Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans, acknowledges the receipt of generous seems in contributions from friends of the institution. The Jewish people of Jeffersonville, Texas, alone, send $211 50.

Miss Isabel King, for many years a teacher in one of the New York public schools, occupying at present the position of Critic, received lately a proposition from South America to accept a position there at an advance of salary. Miss King will undoubtedly accept.

A year ago an Israelite in poor circumstances received a ticket from the Relief Society of St. Louis through to Chicago. He has just sent a Postal order to the Society for the amount, with heart felt thanks for their kindness to a brother in distress. This is an instance of true manhood.

The Sinai Congregation has lost one of its prominent members. Moses Snydacker, Esq., died on the 14th inst., at the age of 58 years. His remains were interred on last Sunday, Dr. Hirsch, officiating. The deceased was a native of Westphalia and a resident of New York for the last 30 years.

The Hebrew Leader (New York) says: We hear of an effort being made by some gentlemen to establish another Jewish Order in this city. We can hardly see the necessity for it, however, in view of those already established, quite sufficient to answer all purposes. Rather let their attention be directed to strengthening the I. O. B. B., K. S. B., and F. S. of I., etc.

The Rabbis of Texas have commenced Circuit preaching and seem to like it. Rabbi Jacob Vorsanger has a letter in The Jewish South describing his experiences, which were at once pleasant to himself and beneficial to the cause of Israel. He reports that the Jewish people throughout the State are prosperous thoroughly alive to their duties, hospitable to strangers and charitable to the poor. The only trouble is they cannot agree on the "Minhag," some wishing one kind and others the opposite.

A correspondent writing from Wheeling, W. V., speaks of the high esteem in which our co-religionists are held in that State. The Legislature just convened has elected Alfred Reinstrom, a rising young attorney, as Assistant Clerk, and Master Henry Ernsheimer, a son of Michael Ernsheimer, Esq., as Page on the first ballot. The remarks at the nominations were so eulogistic to Israelites that those of that faith who were present were highly gratified. James Spyer has been nominated as a candidate for the City Council. Many Israelites hold prominent public positions throughout the State.

The Jewish Record (Philadelphia) says: District Grand Lodge No. 6, I. O. B. B., in convention at Chicago, during its morning session on the 18th inst., refused by a vote of 43 to 28, to grant a charter to the applicants from the Russian Polish Society, the previous denial of which by the General Committee, has caused so much discussion inside and outside of the Order. The refusal is said to be based on the claim that the applicants are not of a class fit for admission into the Order. We await further facts before making any remarks upon what, at first glance, appears to be an exhibition of intolerance. The large vote against granting the charter, indicates more powerful reasons than mere national prejudice.

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All communications relating to the Editorial Department must be addressed to the Editor of THE JEWISH TIMES, and all business communications to the Business Manager, No. 615 Kearny street, rooms 4, 5 and 6.

THE JEWISH TIMES is for sale at I. N. Choynski's, 34 Geary street; Levin & Son, 910 Market street; H. E. Smith & Co., 225 Kearny street; Coopers Book Store, 746 Market street: Mr. Shea's Book Store, Market near 4th street; J. C. Scott's News Stand, Junction of Market and Geary street. Price, 10 cents a copy.

LEADING TOPICS.

Concerning a subject which has been considered important enough to occupy the attention of the telegraph the New York Hebrew Leader says:—The Northwest Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B. at its session in Chicago on Tuesday last, decided to refuse to grant a charter for the formation of a new Lodge by a number of Russian Israelites. This is a phase of Anti-Semitism that makes the cheeks of every true-hearted Jew tingle with angry indignation. Such a wretched exhibition of vulgar snobbishness strips the Hebrew of every right to protest against the agitation which would stigmatize our German brethren as political and social outcasts; it deprives us o the right to declaim against the oppression with which Russia yokes our people; it disarms us when we would strive to alleviate the sufferings that our Moorish coreligionists groan under. How shall we claim for our brethren equality before the law, if we with unmanly and brutal intolerance, turn our backs upon, and shut our doors in the face of, our brethren in the Covenant, who may not be blessed with wealth and refinement? Refinement! This act is characterized by such selfish bigotry and unmannerly lack of sensibility as Stoecker and Istoczy are capable of. What is ludicrous in the whole thing, grinning out upon us with grim irony, is the childish pretension to culture, the absurd assumption of lofty superiority, made by those who drive the lowly from their presence. It were difficult to find a parallel to such stolid ignorance of the elementary duty that man owes to man; such dense imperviousness to the common fraternal sense that should impel every Israelite to demean himself at least with decency towards his neighbors, if not with warmth of heart towards his brothers in faith. Wherever there is a Jewish heart to thrill with wrath, a Jewish tongue to denounce petty bigotry, a Jewish pen to strive for the honor of the name of Israel, this contemptible deed should be met with the reproach and opprobrium that its senseless intolerance invites.

The Jewish South has an editorial on "The Proposed Rabbinical Synod" from which we quote as follows: The true followers of Judaism, who love and revere its cause, must hail with joy this welcome tiding, especially at this eventful moment, when liberal minded Americans are endeavoring to enlighten their people as to the principles and virtues of the Hebrew race and their hallowed religion. It is true that for the present it is only "proposed" to hold a synod of American Rabbis, but its probability is already a source of congratulation, and in orders to impress upon our leaders its high necessity and import, we desire to discuss its merits in our journal. "The failures of the past prepare the triumph of the future," can be applied to the many Rabbinical Conferences held in this country. For over thirty years they have been tried and apparently they achieved but little success. They always ended in exposing the existing differences between the various religious sects which divide our people. When the orthodox, fearing the gaining influence of the reformers, declined to take any part in those conferences, and the latter alone met together, not even then unison of thought, and harmony in their deliberations prevailed; one portion of our reformed brethren would oppose the views of the other and thereby retard the wholesome effects of the Synod. Yet, we do not hesitate to declare that these failures were triumphs in disguise. They impressed the people that Judaism had entered upon a new era in its progressive march, that the controlling authority of the learned Rabbis of former ages could no longer exercise its undue influence upon American Israelites, neither were the modern ideas of reformed Ministers accepted as an oracle and blindly obeyed by their followers. * * * * It would be persumptuous in our sight to lay ont any line of conduct for our Rabbis at their next Synod,—we hope that the most learned among them will not express a decided preference for any method, until he can address his colleagues in the assembled conferences,—and be better acquainted with the wishes and convictions of his confreres. No undue influence should be exercised upon the Ministry, the leading men of former conferences should understend, that a new and younger element has risen since their last meeting, that to their charge must be entrusted the future development of Judaism; our veteran champions must guide and not lead the labors of the proposed Synod, while the younger Rabbis, should accept the experience and devotion of their older colleagues and follow advice. Let one sublime object incite all to the performance of their task,—to expound and establish the teachings of liberal Judaism for the united House of Israel and the intelligence of the civilized world.

LITERARY NOTES.

In Mr. George Meredith's new novel "The Tragic Comedians" which is merely an idealization of the last days of Ferdinand Lassalle, the Jewish leader of social Democracy, he makes his hero utter the following eulogy on his race. "We Jews have a lusty blood. We are strong of the earth. We serve you, but you must minister to us. Sensual? we have truly excellent appetites. And why not? Heretical too! Soldiers, poets, musicians; the Gentile's master in mental arithmetic—keenest of weapons: surpassing him in common sense and capacity for brotherhood. Aye, and in charity! or what stores of vengeance should we not have nourished. Already we have the money-bags; soon we shall hold the chief offices. And when the popular election is as unimpeded as the coursing of the blood in a healthy body, the Jew shall be foremost and topmost, for he is pre-eminently by comparison the brain of these latterday communities."

In a short time the Oriental Academy at Florence will publish the "Techkemoni" of the celebrated Sabbetai Donolo, of which only part is known. Prof. David Castelli has edited this publication and has enriched it with an excellent preface in Hebrew as well as with an Italian introduction.

From a London source we learn that the first volume of Dr. Ginsburg's "Masorah," on which he has spent twenty years' hard work, is just ready for distribution to the subscribers. It seems probable that Dr. Ginsburg's labors will result in the final settlement of the Massoretic text.

An interesting article appears in the current number of The Judische Literaturblatt, in which it is pointed out that the title of "Anti-Semites," which has been adopted by the German Judeophobists, is peculiarly unfortunate. The word Semite is a development of Shem, the name of Noah's second son, and literally means "The Name." In the Bible narrative it would appear that the rights of primogeniture were transferred to Shem; for, not only is he mentioned before Japhet by his father, but to him the greater blessing is assigned. To the intelligent reader of Genesis it will be evident that particular favor was intended for Shem from the first, as in the whole of the Scriptures there are few more significant names than his. The Talmud, which states that Shem was the third son, says: "And Naamah conceived and bore a son, whom she called Japhet, saying: 'God has enlarged us through the land.' And she bore a second son, and called him Ham. And she bore a third son, and called him Shem: saying, 'God has given me a great Name on earth." From this it would appear that whilst to to Japhet were assigned extensive territory and a large posterity, for Shem reputation and high honor were prophesied. This interpretation has not been falsified, for it is now a cardinal article to belief in the Anti-Semite creed that Jews have won for themselves a much larger proportion of honor and dignity than they should legitimately possess.

Recently in London Mr. A. H. Gowler read an interesting paper on the "Life, Times, and Works of Maimonides," before the members of Jews' College Literary and Debating Society. A spirited discussion followed the paper, which was listened to with great attention.

The Jewish Advance (Chicago) has this interesting paragraph: We have before us the last issue of Lippe's "Bibliographical Lexicon" of the Jewish literature of the present. The "Lexicon" is provided with tables, alphabetically arranged, of the works and papers published by the Jewish scholars of the present in Hebrew and in living languages of the time. There are eighteen periodicals published in Hebrew of which 11 are issued weekly, six monthly and one semi-monthly. They treat respectively on the political, historical, scientific, etc., questions of the time, with the exception of three monthlies which are devoted exclusively to archeological and rabbinical subjects, and one weekly exclusively devoted to science. Twenty-two Jewish journals are published in the German language; fourteen in the German-Jewish dialect; four in French; fourteen in English; three in Italian; two in Russian; two in Polish; one in Hungarian; six in Spanish and the Judeo-Spanish languages. There are besides these nine reviews and calendars which appear in annual, semi-annual or in quarterly issues; four of them in Hebrew. Mr. Lippe announces that the second volume of his Lexicon will comprise a bibliographical account of all the literary productions of the year including those whose authors are non-Israelites and many other points of interest to the student and bookseller in Europe and America. Such works in which the literary activity of the time is as well mirrored as in Mr. Lippe's "Lexicon" ought to meet with general approval and support.

The late Rev. Dr. Einhorn, was one of those few, whose word was as good as themselves. His sermons therefore, the first selection of which is now published, bring before us the late rabbi, just as he was when walking and pursuing his calling among the living. The editor of Dr. Einhorn's sermons is his very scholarly son-in-law, Dr. K. Kohler of New York, and he has acted with tact and wisdom by the selection he has made, from the many sermons left, for this volume. The first part of the volume comprises the initiatory and parting addresses of the last rabbi—thus his own works and words are made to record the principle epochs of his life.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every human being seems to be possessed of two souls forever warring with each other. These are commonly called the good and the bad spirit. They illustrate light and darkness, and the God and Devil of all theologies. As sentient beings we feel the influence of the one or the other acting upon us all the time. We have, what we call our good moods and our angry moods. We are at times sensitive, refined and delicate in our perceptions; then a war of ferocious feelings sweeps over us, and we are mad at our selves and the whole world, simply because there are bounds to our ambitions. Have you not had these experience? I am in my good mood, the delicate, refined and heavenly mood, at present, and hence these æsthetic paragraphs adorn THE JEWISH TIMES.

Rose unfolded from rose; the withered rose and the rose in perfect bloom. These are mother and maiden. The fragrance of youth perished in the past, with the dead leaves strewn along the path, this is the mother; the fragrance of youth permeating the future and spreading flowers along the walk, this is the daughter. It is only an hour until the daughter is unfolded into the mother. What frail things are youth and beauty. They may be said to scarcely have an existence. Yet they are so beautiful while they last that we idolize them. When they perish what is there left to idolize? The good qualities of the heart, the rich treasures of the mind. These are the jewels that dim not by age. To possess these is to be perpetually young and beautiful. Paint and powder can never hide the ravishments of time, can never efface the beauty of her heart, the adornments of her mind. With these treasures, to be old is to be beautiful.

An intellectual man is moved by the ideas throbbing in his brain, as a ship is moved by the wind. The motive powers in both cases are unseen, but the results are visible. The more a man is freighted with ideas the more stormy and tempestuous will be the course he runs. A man of ideas is like what the sailors call a deep water ship. He floats on the deep, and perils surround him. The man without ideas, in nautical phraseology, hugs close to the shore and never ventures out. He is among the small craft, the coasters that never get far away from land. He carries but little freight, yet plays his part in the commerce of human life. But little is said of his departure or arrival; when he goes or comes is of little importance except to the limited few. The intellectual man who resembles the deep water ship is closely watched. His course is followed, for he is laden with precious freight. They very tempests, hurricanes and cyclones through which he must naturally pass on the great sea of life invest him with sacredness even in the eyes of the multitude.

Do you know the secret of the popularity of poets with the human family? You do not! They have the art of beautifying human nature. They take dry bones and consecrate them with ideal language; they paint black white with such marvelous skill as to deceive the eye and bring pleasure to the brain. They create roses out of thistles; transform a graveyard into a paradise. The poet lives in the ether of eternal Spring, and everything he touches has the beauty and fragrance of Spring. He too, breathes the warm Summer air, and vitalizes therewith his surroundings. He sees not only with his eyes, but with his mind. The masses see with the eye alone, but have an instinctive feeling that they can see with their mind. They do to some extent, but they must be aided by a superior power. The poet is that power. He is the telescope through which they love to look at the world as it should be, and not as it is. They prefer to see human nature beautified by him, than look upon its natural condition as represented by themselves. They look at the bones; through the divine genius of the poet they behold the bones transformed into angelic creations.

Soul Feeders! Term of most intense significance. It is presumed you under stand that the soul, as we call it, becomes just as hungry as the body. A starved soul is an expression often heard; and women of sensitive and refined natures frequently say to themselves individually: "I hunger, but not for bread." The fool for the body is abundant and easily procured, compared with the supply of food for souls. If the body is satiated it rests tranquil for the time, it is healed. The toilers who labor to procure bread for mankind are numbered by the millions; the soul feeders of humanity are numbered, so to speak, by the dozen. Hungering, but not for bread, is one of the most serious ailments that can afflict man or woman. This unspeakable longing for that something which feeds our souls is, under certain conditions, one of the exquisite, and yet most bitter, experiences of human life. Many persons live on this earth the allotted days of man and never realize the yearnings of the soul. Many person are languishing, perishing daily because there is not a supply of soul food to sustain them. There can be no analysis of the component parts of this food; we only know that the thirst for it exists in our inner lives and we are ever unsatiated. Moses was a soul feeder; so were Zoroaster, Confucius, Mohammed, and other immortals, but humanity still thirsts. It simple tasted the elixir; it longs, eternally longs to feed from the fount that is everlasting. Where is that fount, dear, suffering soul?

JEWISH EMIGRATION.

There seems to be a much larger Jewish emigration from Europe to America than is generaly thought of. It is now ascertained that the reported 3000 Roumanian Jews about to come to the United States, and concerning which so much has been said, are not coming at all. How this statement got abroad is not known. There are, however, as stated, large number of Israelites coming to America and it is not improbable that many will find there way to the Pacific Coast. The Hebrew-Leader (New York) has been investigating this subject and has a lengthy and interesting article about emigration. It says: A recent visit to Castle Garden, the receiving depot at this port for the reception of emigrants from abroad, was the means of making the writer acquainted with a few facts seldom commented on in the press or by the public, viz., the large number of Hebrews who are reaching our shores from various European countries, though every restriction and annoyance is placed on them with a view of restraining the human exodus.

Highly garnished reports have found their way to the old country about the wealth and fortunes here awaiting all comers. In fact gross misrepresentation has been favored, doubtless to help the steamship agents in certain places anxious to book passengers on the most reasonable terms, and some unfortunates have fallen victims. Hence it would be well that our Jewish contemporaries abroad should make public the fact that those coming here had better be guarded in making new acquaintances whom they know nothing about, especially if they have any means or personal wear of value, while by applying to the United Hebrew Charities they will be supplied with advice and information, or for the latter they may safely trust to the Castle Garden authorities.

Strange to say many come ready to leave for Texas, and the Rio Grande border will soon be settled by a numerous and thrifty colony of Jewish emigrants who have already embarked in sheep and cattle raising. Most of these people are fairly supplied with means and had all their plans matured before leaving their homes, which they never expect to see again.

One of their number relates the scene of their leaving for the steamer that was to transport them across the Atlantic. He told how they assembled in the old Synagogue at early morn, and those whose parents were buried in the quaint Jewish cemetery near by stood up together and repeated the "Kadish," and how as they left two of the "Cohanim" bestowed on them the priestly blessing. A Government officer sought to prevent their departure, but without avail, and at last they had reached the land where they hoped to find their future abiding place. The voyage had been stormy, but now that they were safely landed and again on "terra firma" they did not mind it. All the Hebrews in the rotunda did not belong to the same party, but came from different places.

It would appear from the statements made this year that in European countries large numbers of Jewish families are making preparations to leave for South America and the United States. Their circumstances vary, and they represent various trades and callings. Men, women and children are included in this number. From one town alone where the Jewish population numbers forty souls thirty will leave.

Some pains were taken to ascertain if any large number of agriculturists were among the expected comers, but the answers were so conflicting that it was impossible to reach a definite conclusion.

It may be worth knowing, however, that the largest Jewish emigration ever known thus far will reach here during the year 1881, and it would be well to make some preparation for their reception. We are not at liberty to state definitely where it is to come from, but there can be no question as to the accuracy and correctness of certain statements that have been made.

The Jewish press in Germany, France and England would do well to publish such instruction as may be of benefit to their readers, taking special care to state that when they reach New York they will find friends interested in their welfare, and that they should not be led to seeking homes down town or in the lower part of the city, but far up north.

It may be safely estimated that from the figures furnished us not less than twenty thousand human beings of our faith will find their way to the United States before the summer is over, many of whom will bring considerable wealth with them. Of this number a large colony proposes to locate in California, and engage in the culture of grapes for manufacturing wine. Eighty families are booked for Texas, while a large number have selected Oregon as the scene of their future operations.

One and all may rest assured of a hearty welcome, and we trust they will prosper as they deserve.

Gideon M. Berry, who, for many years, was bookkeeper in the Sheriff's office under several administrations, and who absconded from this city in December, 1879, a defaulter in a large amount, is reported to dave died in Australia on December 24th last. Berry had his faults, but at heart he was as kind and gentle as a child. His desire to help friends was, in this case, his misfortune. He was not a defaulter through wilful and malicious intent.

Young Jewish gentlemen desirous of joining the Football Club now being formed will please address, B. S. Benjamin this office. *

New Advertisements.

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Capital Subscribed - - - $3,000,000
" Paid Up in Cash, - - $1,501,500

THE UNDERSIGNED MANAGERS OF THE Anglo-California Bank (Limited), at San Francisco, California, do solemnly swear that the above is a true and correct statement of the capital of said Bank, to the best of our knowledge and belief.
(Signed,) F. F. LOW,
IGN. STEINHART.
Subscribed and sworn to this 29th day of January, A. D. 1881, before me,
(Signed.) ALFRED A. ENQUIST,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.

THE
ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN
BANK.
(LIMITED.)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, June 30, 1880:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and at Bankers	$1,165,581 31
Bullion on hand and in transit	598,680 27
Bills receivable, current and other accounts	3,727,909 75
Total	$5,892,171 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	$1,501,500 00
Reserve fund	225,000 00
Current deposits, acceptances and other accounts	4,087,346 50
Undivided Profits	78,324 77
Total	$5,892,171 33

NOTE.—The foregoing accounts are made up by reckoning the pound sterling as the equivalent of five dollars.
The undersigned Managers of the Anglo-Californian Bank (limited) at San Francisco, depose and say, that the head office of the Bank is in London, England; that the accounts of the San Francisco Branch are made up on 30th of June and 31st of December, in each year, and are forwarded to the office in London, where they are consolidated with the other accounts of the Bank, and a general statement is prepared, showing the entire assets and liabilities, which is sent to this office; that such general statements reach San Francisco about the 1st of April and October in each year; that the foregoing is a correct copy of the last statement received, and we do solemnly swear that it is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
(Signed) F. F. LOW,
IGN. STEINHRAT.
Subscribed and sworn to this 29th day of January, A. D. 1881, before me,
(Signed.) ALFRED A. ENQUIST,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER KING MINING Company, San Francisco, February 1, 1881.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company held this day, a Dividend (No. 14) of Twenty-five Cents (25c.) per share was declared, payable on Tuesday, F bruary 15th, 1881, at the office of the Company Room No. 19, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Transfer Books will be closed February 10, 1881.
JOSEPH NASH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATed Mining Company, San Francisco, Feb 2, 1881.—At a meetiug ot the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 25, of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) per share was declared payable on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1881, at the office in this city, or at the Agency of The Nevada Bank of San Francisco, in New York.
WM. WILLIS, Secretary.
Office—Room No. 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. j7td

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT CITY AND County of San Francisco, State of California.
Kate G. Smith, plaintiff, vs. H. H. Smith, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to H. H. Smith, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.
The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, on the grounds of cruelty, desertion and failure to provide, and for general relief, as per complaint on file which is hereby refered to and made a part hereof.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.
Given under my hand and seal of the said Superior Court, at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
(Seal.) WILLIAM A. STUART, Clerk.
By P. DEVENEY, Deputy Clerk.

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Captain Roseleaf	J. F. Brien
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THE JEWISH TIMES.

San Francisco, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1881.

Personal and Society News.

The third monthly reception and entertainment of the Social Circle took place last Saturday evening, Jan. 29th, at the residence of Mrs. J. Baum, No. 1111 Van Ness avenue. The following was the program: Violin solo, Mr. Emil Lobe; Reading, Miss M. Bettelheim. The sparkling comedy of "Perfection" followed, with the annexed cast: Kate O'Brien, (An Irish heiress) Miss R. Simons; Susan Prim, (Her maid) Miss Z. Meyerstein; Sir Laurence Paragon, (Her guardian) Mr. Albert Bach; Sir Charles Paragon, (Her lover) Mr. S. F. Gitterman; Sam, (Servant to sir Charles) Mr. S. Lewison. Mr. Eugene Davis was the efficient stage Manager. The characters were well sustained and elicited applause. The whole performance is said to have been one of the best ever given in this city by amateurs. Dancing followed. A choice selection of viands was served. Notwithstanding the stormy weather the attendance was large.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Marks and Mr. Marcus Levy was celebrated at Sacramento on Sunday the 23d inst. A large number of friends were present from San Francisco, Stockton and Portland. It was one of the most elegant affairs that has ever taken place at the Capitol city. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Levy came down to this city for a short visit stopping at the Grand Hotel, where they held a reception on Tuesday evening. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The floral offerings were numerous and artistic in design. One piece especially drew forth universal admiration. It represented the matrimonial ship, and was constructed of pure white flowers. The sails, made of smilax, were all set as if to a fair wind, while the deck displayed the initials, ingeniously inlaid in violets, of the happy pair. The young bride is the neice of Mr. Herman Enkle of this city.

The third anniversary of the Minerva Club was festified at Covenant Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 28th. The attendance was very large and the anniversary thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A select program of dances to merry music was indulged in with great spirit. During the dance calcium lights were used which very artistically gave a picturesque appearance to the scene. Flashes of lurid lightning, manufactured for the occasion, added novelty and were proceeded by patented peals of thunder. The "storm Lancers," in such circumstances, was danced rapturously. During the dark intervals between the flashes miniature peals of thunder were heard, low and subdued, just as if angels were kissing each other in the clouds. Is this so, happy young Minervas?

The Israelitish Frauen Verein, one of the oldest of ladies benevolent societies of this city, at their meeting on the 26th, reported $4,032 expended during the past year. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Sam Forman, President, reelected; Mrs. Jas. Blum, Vice-President; Mrs. Martin Heller, Treasurer, reelected; Trustees, Mrs. Morris Einstein, Mrs. U. Simon, Mrs. Herman Levy, Mrs. Sol. Wangenheim, Mrs. Abe Schwabacher, and Mrs. S. Jacobs.

The body of Zacharias Adelsdorfer, who died from drowning, was brought to the surface at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at about 250 yards from the end of the pier of Neptune Swimming Baths, by the crew of the Italian fishing smack Cigarette. Deceased was a well known merchant. One hundred dollars was offered for the recovery of the body.

Three burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Sol. Gump, on Geary street on Monday 2 P. M. and chloroformed the lady. She awoke, bravely the alarm and the villains fled. A little while afterwards an unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Harris Lewis, 1420 Geary street.

Mrs. J. M. Bowers, wife of Dr. Bowers, and whom many will remember as the authoress of "The Dance of Life," died in this city on Friday last. Mrs. Bowers was formerly an actress, and bore the stage name of Theresa Selden. Her maiden name was Theresa Shirek.

King Kalakaua is in the city en route for a tour around the world. He travels incog. He is genial and polished in manners, is decidedly intellectual and deeply read. We wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return to Hawaii Nei. Aloha no, ke Alli oluolu.

The District Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B. has adjourned. The good work done reflects credit on the lately assembled body.

Miss Sarah Danhauser and Mr. Abe. Stein will be united in marriage next Sunday at the residence 507½ Grove street, Rev. Dr. Messing officiating.

The Bachelors of Columbia will give a social at B. B. hall on the 27th instant.

The Byron Club will give a Domino party Feb. 26th, at B. B., Hall. The invitations are exceptionally fine.

The opening entertainment of 1881 of the Y. M. H. A. will be given February 10th at their rooms on Sutter street. Tickets can be had on applicatin of the committee at the rooms.

The committee B'nai B'rith library held a meeting on Tuesday evening at which it was decided to give a Purim ball for the benefit of the library fund.

City Facts and Fancies.

The "bad man from Bodie" has given place to the bad man from Arizona, and his name is Joseph Goldwater. If we were inclined to be pun-gent we should say that a number of merchants of this city "took water" from Joseph and found very little gold in it. In other words Joseph is charged with having swindled them right and left. He came from Arizona, stated that he was a merchant and left the impression wherever he went that he was a man of wealth. This is an impression that is dear to the average California heart, one by which our people are easily duped, led by the nose, as it were. Joseph evidently knew it. He made purchases, it is stated, to the extent of $100,000 and shipped the merchant in the land of the cactus and coytes. There was nothing small about Joseph in the way of making purchases, nor did he conduct business with small fry. He gunned for the largest game in the city and brought them down every time. Among his heaviest creditors, it is said, are Levi Strauss & Co., Weill Bros, Hecht Bros., A. B. Elfelt, W. W. Dodge, Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Schweitzer, Sachs & Co., I. Cutting & Co., Heller Bros., Haas Bros., E. Martin & Co., E. A. Fargo and many others. Everything has been done to keep the matter as quiet as possible, and little or nothing can be learned from the persons who are said to be victims. Joseph Goldwater is a German Jew, and about 45 years of age. He is a short, broad-shouldered man, with a dark complexion and strong Jewish cast of countenance. One of his eyes has been injured and disfigured, and his appearance is not prepossessing. He was formerly engaged in the Arizona trade with his brother, M. Goldwater, having stores in Ehrenberg and Prescott, under the firm name of Goldwater Bros., but about eight months ago he sold out his interest for $60,000, and since then has been buying goods on his own responsibility. He has no connection whatever with the firm of M. Goldwater & Son of Prescott, Arizona. Since his departure it has been ascertained that he is in Yuma, and apparently under no apprehension on account of his transactions.

The report that August J. Saulman the proprietor of the well-known Saulman's restaurant, on California street, between Kearny and Montgomery, had suspended payment, created quite a sensation in certain circles. The restaurant and contents, and several pieces of real estate, have been attached by the creditors, the attachments amounting to upward of $38,000. The real estate consists of two lots in South San Francisco, one on Twelfth avenue, 50 feet from F street, and the other on Fourteenth avenue, near I; six lots in this city, as follows: Lot on Green street, 113 9-12 feet west of Mason; lot on north line Green street, 137½ feet west of Mason; 50-vara lot on the northeast corner of Barker and Post streets; lot on north line of Ellis St., 150 feet west of Laguna; lot on north line of Ellis, 112½ feet east of Buchanan; lot on north line of Ellis, 16½ feet east of Buchanan. The creditors who have attached the property are: August Reusche, $15,000; Julius Groellmann, $10,000; J. T. Fleming, $6,850, and Leon Blum, $6,860 53.

Lachman & Jacobi have finished their mammoth wine storehouse on Bryant street, between First and Second. The material used in construction was brick and iron. The superstructure, of three stories, was built upon a substantial rock foundation. The whole capacity for storage is 3,000,000 gallons.

A project is on foot to organize a Swiss-Italian association for the purpose of colonizing some of the foothills of the state and planting vineyards on a large scale. The capital is placed at $300,000, to be paid in installments of from $5 to $50 per month. Among the promoters of the enterprise are Henry Casanova, M. J. Fontana, G. B. Cevasco and A. Sbarboro.

The old firm of L. & M. Sachs has changed by the retirement of L. M. Sachs, who has been twenty-eight years in business and vacates in favor of his son. The house will hereafter be known as Sachs, Heller & Co., the individual members of the same being Martin Sachs, Emanuel L. Heller, Samuel L. Sachs and S. W. Heller.

Joseph Lewis has brought suit against L. Jacobi et al., to recover $10,000 damages, for loss to reputation and credit as a merchant, by reason of being unlawfully attached and dispossessed of his business as a tobacconist, at No. 512 Washington St., on the 24th of January, 1881, by and through the instigation of defendants.

Henry Becker and Julius Jacoby, doing business under the firm name of Becker & Jacoby, have filed their petition in insolvency; liabilties $22,625 37: assets $15,500.

The unprecedented rain storms of the week past have done a great deal of damage throughout the coast. Ruin to sewers and cellars have been the principal losses in this city.

Joseph Jacobs and others commenced suit in the Superior Court, Tuesday, against Julia R. Hoffman, to recover $1,000 damages to personal property.

The firm of Jacobs & Wineberg, dry goods merchants, is dissolved, Mr. Joseph Jacobs retiring and Mr. E. Wineberg carrying on the business.

The best place to buy your Furs is at the New Fur Store of M. Windmuller, 871 Broadway, Oakland. Seal skin sacques, Dolmans and silk garments, fur lined, made to order. Lengthening seal skin sacques a specialty. *

Portland, Oregon.

The Sunday Welcome (Portland) gives a good deal of attention to Jewish affairs. From the last number of this excellent journal we glean the following items.

S. W. Rosenfeld is a passenger on the outgoing steamer this morning.

Henry Ackerman is now on his way home from a visit to San Francisco.

Hon. Joseph Simon returned from a business trip into Eastern Oregon this week.

Mr. J. Jacob, of the well known firm of Jacob Bros., returned from San Francisco on the last steamer.

Mr. W. B. Struble has accepted the position of bookkeeper with the popular firm of A. A. Cohn & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Weissman, of the Dalles, are registered at the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. F. A. Konold, the genial boot and shoe man, arrived on the Columbia last Wednesday.

Ed. Ackerman, President of Concordia Social Club, and salesman with Walter Bros., has gone into Eastern Oregon on business for the firm.

Moses Sichel, stock clerk with Fleschner, Mayer & Co., was on the sick list during the past week but is, we are glad to announce, now convalescent.

Adolph Wolf Esq., manager of the Portland branch of S. Lipman & Co., is intending to go to San Francisco and perhaps to New York, in a few days, on business for the firm he so ably represents.

An entertaining social party was given at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Lewis on last Tuesday evening. With social chat and dancing, the time was highly enjoyed by all present.

We are pained to announce that Mr. J. N. Fleischner, one of the proprietors and editors of The Sunday Welcome, has been confined to his room during the past week with serious illness. We hope to chronicle his early return to business.

Mr. J. Kohn, clothier, received a telegram on Tuesday last from his daughter, Mrs. Celia Steinbach; announcing the advent of a girl baby in her family circle. Mr. Kohn rather enjoys his new soubriquet of "Grandpa," and we don't blame him.

We learn that Mr. Sam T. Bernhard, now with the firm of Fishel and Roberts, contemplates returning to his old home in Charleston, S. C., at an early date. It is his intention to engage in business for himself at that place. We shall sincerely regret to lose Sam, since he has proven himself a worthy and courteous young gentleman. In his new field we can only wish him the best of success; but we are in hopes something may occur to detain him in Oregon yet a while longer.

The guests of the Concordia Club on the occasion of their Pink-Domino party which is to occur on next Thursdays evening at Masonic Hall, are looking forward to that event with high anticipations of pleasure. From the reputation established by the management of Concordia Club on similar occasions, we are of the opinion that this event will justify even the most sanguine expectations. We only wish that there were more just such organizations as this social club in our city, for we sincerely believe that these chaste entertainments are productive, not only of the highest social enjoyment, but of beneficial results to all concerned. We are authorized to state that no gent will be admitted unaccompanied by a lady, as the too frequent impositions of social pirates have ever been the bane of social gatherings of this nature. Nobody will be admitted without pink-domino and mask.

Dramatic Notes.

"Passion's Slave," a melo-drama of great power is drawing crowded houses at the Standard Theatre. The author Mr. John A. Stevens, with his entire New York dramatic company make up the cast, Mr. Stevens appearing in the leading role of Daniel De Foe. The play has four acts, all of which are graphic and exciting phases of human character.

Manager Montague continues to produce novelties at the Bella Union with extraordinary fertility. His genius for inventing novelties is simply immense, and his genius for making them take with the public—where all the genius really lies—is a complete success. See the fascinating attractions in our Ausement columns.

The Vienna Concert Gardens, the most charming family resort in the city, continues to be extensively patronized as deserved. The Gardens are simply a home on a grand scale. The management conducts affairs admirably and as a result success attend the efforts.

Instantaneous Photographs.

Mr. I. W. Taber's photographic parlors have been thronged for the last two days by doting mammas and attentive nurse maids bringing their babies and the small children to be photographed by the new process used for capturing the features of unruly, crying and unsteady babies. No matter how many antics the child plays, how often it opens its little eyes and blinks or gives full play to its lungs in dulcet strains, within a second of its gaze beinfi fixed on the object glass the operation is complete. Mammas having fractious and crying children should favor Mr. Taber with a visit. By this extraordinary improvement pet animals, horses and moving objects can be photographed with the greatest ease. *

Real Estate Transactions.

The transactions in real estate in Jewish-American circles for the past week are as follows:

Paul T. Tourneil to D. Cahn, lot 50.3x58 feet, on the east line of Dupont St., 87.3 feet north of Pacific St.; lot 22.6x40 feet on, the south line of Adler St., 72 feet east of Dupont St.; lot 51.10x137.6 feet, on the north line of Pacific St., 58 feet east of Dupont St.; and lot 20.5x61.6 feet, on the south line of Washington St., 89.9 feet east of Stockton St.; $1.

H. M. Levy to W. J. Saulmann et al, lot 24.6x45.10 feet, on the southwest line of Stuart St., 45.10 feet southeast of Market St.; $2,000.

J. Miller and wife to J. C. Meussdorffer, lot 48x160 feet, on southwest line of Third St., 142 feet northwest of Brannan street; $18,000.

Eli Hochstadter to E. C. Masten, lot 137.6x28 feet, on the northeast line of Third St., 100 feet southeast of Bryaut St.; $7,000.

La Société Francaise to M. H. de Young, a portion of outside land, blocks 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 1025 and 1026; $2,800.

Grace Mestayer leases to L. Arnstein, No. 1706 Geary St., for 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1881, at $50 per month.

A. H. Lissak, Jr., to R. H. Swayne, lot 25x137.6 feet, on north line of O'Farrell St.; $1,500.

E. Dockendroff and wife mortgage to William Castle, for 2 years, at 1 per cent, on lot 27.6x125 feet, on the west line of Castro St., 82.6 feet north of Twentieth St.; $500.

A. Wolf mortgage to German Bank, for 1 year, at 9 per cent, on lot 25x112 feet, on the northeast line of Rausch St., 125 feet northwest of Folsom St.; $1,000.

J. A. Bauer mortgage to German Bank, for 1 year, at 8 per cent, on lot 25x87.6 feet, on the south line of Post St., 87.6 feet west of Mason St.; $6,000.

New buildings being erected:

S. Silverberg, two-story five-department tenement house, Ivy avenue and Franklin street, 35x85 feet, $5,000.

Isaac Lankersheim two one-story frame store rooms, plate glass front, 1418 Polk street 24x75 feet, $2,500.

A. Lusk & Co., a frame canning factory, 120x225, on Brannan street between Fourth and Fifth, $8,500.

Mr. Newman, a three-story and basement brick business house, No. 10 Bush street, 22x35 feet, $18,000.

Cradle, Altar and Tomb.

BIRTHS.

PRICE—Near Healdsburg, January 14, to the wife of E. Price, , a daughter.

EIBESHUTZ—In Independance, January 22, to the wife of A. W. Eibeshutz, a son.

HAINES—In Woodland, January 21, to the wife of S. Haines, a son.

LEVY—In this city, January 24, to the wife of E. J. Levy, a daughter.

DAVIS—In Oroville, January 24, to the wife of William Davis, a son.

ADLER—In Alameda, January 25, to the wife of Chas. Adler, a son.

ALTSCHUL—In this city, January 27, to the wife of Leopold Altschul, a daughter.

LOWENBERG—In this city, January 28, to the wife of G. Lowenberg, a son.

SCHWARTZ—In this city, January 28, to the wife of Samuel Schwartz, a daughter.

RIESE—In this city, January 29, to the wife of N. Riese, a son.

HIRSHFELD—In this city, January 30, to the wife of C. Hirshfeld a son.

GOLDTREE—In this city January 31, to the wife of N. Goldtree, a son.

REGENSBURGER—In this city, February 1, to the wife of Sigmund Regensburger, a son.

BETROTHALS.

ISAACSON—RUBIN—Miss Ray Isaacson to Mr. Moses Rubin, both of this city.

ALTAR.

MARKS—ISAAC—In this city, January 30, by Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, Jesse E. Marks to Emma Isaac.

TOMB.

ADELSDORFER—In this city, January 31, Zacharias Adelsdorfer, a native of Fuerth, Bavaria, aged 58 years.

MANDLEBAUM—In Virginia City, Nev., Frances, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Mandlebaum, aged 16 years and 4 months.

BENJAMIN—In Cherokee, Butte County, January 24, Henrietta Benjamin, aged 20 years.

MORRIS—In this city, January 25, Annie Morris, a native of Sweden, aged 57 years.

BOWERS—In this city, January 27, Therese, beloved wife of Dr. J. Milton Bowers, and daughter of Mrs. Sherk, a native of Charleston, S. C., aged 24 years, 8 months, 21 days.

JOSEPH—In Cherokee, Butte County, January 22d, Mrs. Joseph, aged 88 years.

PORTEGEESE—In this city, January 31, Aaron Portegeese, a native of Russia, aged 54 years.

CALVEZ—In this city, February 1, Armand Calvez, a native of Brest, France, aged 22 years and 6 months.

COWEN & PORTER,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 112 Geary Street.

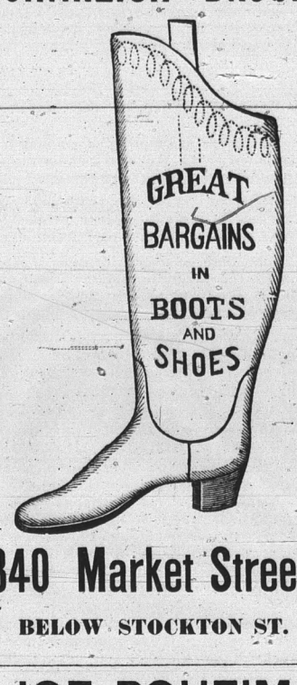
LOCKHART & PORTER,
UNDERTAKERS,
HAVE NOT MOVED and can be found at the old place,
16 O'Farrell Street.

IN MEMORY.

ARMAND CALVEZ, an employee of this office for the past six months, died on Tuesday last at the early age of 22 years, 6 months. On his death bed he made a request to have the notice of his demise appear in THE JEWISH TIMES, which will be found under the heading "Tomb." Here we have a kind word to say in memory of poor Armand. He was an excellent printer and as deeply interested in the prosperity of this journal as if he owned it. His manners and habits were excellent and he had the full respect and confidence of his employers, and the good will of his brother printers. The announcement of his death touched us all to the heart and we could only say, "Poor Armand is gone." May the just, loving and merciful God reward him with a beautiful immortality

New Advertisements.

COHNREICH BROS.,



840 Market Street,
BELOW STOCKTON ST.

JOE POHEIM,
THE TAILOR,
Has Made Immense Reductions
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
JOE POHEIM makes the best fitting Suits in the State.
For honest dealing, promt attention and a perfect fit, guaranteed, or no sale, go to
JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR
724 Market Street.
JOE POHEIM makes elegant suits to order from $20.
Fine French Beaver Suits made to order from $40.
JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR
203 Montgomery St., S. F.
Samples and Rules for self-measurement sent free to any address.
Don't forget
Joe Poheim, The Tailor.
Pants to order from $5.

WM. F. MEAGHER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
FINE CUSTOM SHOES,
No. 111 GEARY ST., Near Dupont
SAN FRANCISCO.
Stage and Wedding Shoes of Louis the XV a Specialty

ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE
NOTICE.—THE TRADE AND THE Public are informed that we receive the Genuine LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE direct from Mr. Louis Roederer, Reims, over his signature and Consular Invoice. Each case is marked upon the side, "Macondray & Co., San Francisco," and each bottle bears the label, "Macondray & Co., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast."
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

NOTICE.

THE PRICE OF THE "EUREKA" BRAND of BROOMS has been reduced to FIFTY CENTS PER DOZEN. For sale in lots to suit by

FELDMANN & CO., 315 Sacramento St.

TILMANN & BENDEL, corner of Clay and Battery Streets,

And at the Factory, Howard and Seventeenth Sts.

L VAN LAAK, Proprietor.

ASSESSMENT.

JULIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fifteenth day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. 14) of Thirty (30) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 419 California street, room 21, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the TWENTIETH (20) DAY OF JANUARY, 1881, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH (14th) DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. A. CHARLES, Secretary.

Office—419 California street, room 21, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT.

MONTE CRISTO CONSOLIDATED MINING Company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Mammoth District, Mono County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. 5) of Ten (10) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 2, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the SEVENTH (7th) day of FEBRUARY, 1881, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND (2d) day of MARCH, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

BUTLER BURRIS, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 2, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street San Francisco, Cal.

WM. P. HUMPHREYS,
Late City and County Surveyor,
Has removed to No. 629 WASHINGTON STREET where he will continue to practice his profession.
All Surveys and Estimates guaranteed.

New Advertisments.

G. MUELLER
Takes pleasure in informing his friends and the Jewish community, in particular, that he has made preparations to bake
MATZOS
for the coming Passover. My bakery is clean and neat. Open at all times for inspection to the public. All my Matzos and Matzo Meal will be packed in NEW BOXES AND NEW BAGS, as usual. No second hand Shoe or Hat boxes used, that have been rolling around dirty and filthy cellars for months. I will sell my first class Matzos at 10 cts. per pound, and my pure Matzo Meal at 11 cts. per pound. Send postal card and have your orders filled by
G. MUELLER,
S. W. Cor. 11th and Mission Sts.

DOXEY'S
MENU CARDS,
PLACE CARDS,
DANCE CARDS,
REGRET CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
BIRTHDAY CARDS,
ACCEPTANCE CARDS,
INVITATION CARDS.
Latest Styles! Reasonable Prices!!
FINE STATIONARY
AND
ENGRAVING HOUSE.
691 MARKET STREET,
Nucleus Building, Opposite Kearny.

JUST RECEIVED
—FOR THE—
FALL AND HOLIDAY SEASON
An Elegant and Large Variety of Fancy Goods, all of the Latest Styles and Neatest Designs
CONSISTING OF:
Scarf Pins,
Cameo Scarf Rings,
Moss Agate Sleeve Buttons,
Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons,
Turtoise Shell Sleeve Buttons,
Shirt Studs in Endless Variety,
Walking Canes of the Latest Patterns
Gingham and Silk Umbrellas,
—ALSO—
Linen and Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Silk Embroidered Suspenders, an Elegant Assortment o Silk Clocked Hose, White and Colored Satin Ties, all the Latest Styles in Neck Wear.
A Full Assortment of Flannel, Scotch & Merino Underwear,
At Prices to Suit Everybody.
WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.
S. POPPER,
233 KEARNY ST.
BET. BUSH AND SUTTER, S. F.
Prompt attention given to Country Orders.

PIANOS
SOLD FOR $10
INSTALLMENTD.
WE SELL NEW FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AS Low as $200. We keep only the BEST—nothing shoddy and cheap. We buy for cash and sell at less than New York prices. Ours is the largest and oldest Music House in the city. We guarantee all we sell. Organs retailed at wholesale prices
KOHLER & CHASE,
Post Street, near Dupon.

E. S. BONELLI,
TEACHER OF THE
PIANO & ORGAN.
MUSIC PARLORS
Rooms 7 & 8, 318 Kearny St.

M. A. WOLFE'S
AUCTION HOUSE,
FORMERLY LOCATED AT 820 Market Street, has removed to 1022 Market, opp. Fifth. I hope the patrons who have favored me in the past will continue doing so in the future, as I will endeavor to please them, and sell goods cheaper than any house in town.
M. A. WOLFE,
1022 Market Street.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, JR. THOS. A. ROBINSON.
PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.
Life Scholarship - - - - - $70
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

BARNARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
PERSONAL INSTRUCTION BY PROF. BARNARD
Attend Two Days Free
To investigate and see. Life Scholarships for Business Course, including English branches.

THE JEWISH TIMES.

San Francisco, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1881.

The Jewish Calendar.

For the Year 5641—1880-81.

1880.	5641.		
September	6	Tishri	1 Rosh Hoshanah.
"	7	"	2 " " 2d day
"	8	"	3 Fast of Gedalyah
"	11	"	6 Sab. Teshubah
"	15	"	10 Yom Kippur
"	20	"	15 Succoth, 1st day
"	21	"	16 " 2d day
"	26	"	21 Hosha'ana Raba
"	27	"	22 Shemine Etzeret
"	28	"	23 Sin chas Torah
October	2	"	27 Sab. Bereshith
"	5	"	30 Rosh Hodesh
"	6	Heshvan	1 "
November	4	Kislev	1 "
"	28	"	25 Hanucah 1st day
December	3	Tebet	1 Rosh Hodesh
"	12	"	10 Fast of Tebeth
1881.			
January	1	Shebat	1 Rosh Hodesh
March	30	"	30 "
"	31	1st Adar	1 "
"	1	"	30 "
"	2	2d Adar	1 "
"	14	"	13 Fast of Esther
"	15	"	14 Purim
"	16	"	15 Shushan Purim
"	31	Nisan	1 Rosh Hodesh
April	14	"	15 Pesach 1st day
"	15	"	16 " 2d day
"	20	"	21 " 7th day
"	21	"	22 " 8th day
"	29	"	30 Rosh Hodesh
"	30	Iyar	1 "
May	17	"	18 33d day of Omer
"	29	Sivan	1 Rosh Hodesh
June	3	"	6 Shebuouth, 1st day
"	4	"	7 " 2d day
"	27	"	30 Rosh Hodesh
July	28	Tamuz	1 "
"	14	"	17 Fast of Tamuz
August	27	Ab	1 Rosh Hodesh
"	4	"	9 Tish 'abeab
"	25	"	30 Rosh Hodesh
September	26	Ellul	1 "
"	23	"	29 Eve Rosh Hash.

5642.

Dessert.

Humanity is the equity of the heart.—Confucius.

A standing nuisance—The fellow on the curbstone.

Firemen, as well as other people, like to talk of their old flames.

Why is flannel like mahogany? Because it is made into drawers.

What tree most resembles the remains of a fine Havana cigar? A white ash.

It is better to give than to receive. This relates especially to advice and medicine.

A cruel husband calls his wife "green fruit," because she never agrees with him.

Better bare feet and contentment therewith than patent leather boots and a corn on each toe.

A locomotive is like a mustard plaster, because it draws, and because it is tender behind it.

Professor—What are the constituents of quartz? Students—Pints. A bland smile creeps over the class.

Few men are so awkward with tools that they cannot work a corkscrew quite handly.

How is it that trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunks? Because they leave out their summer clothing.

When a man and woman are made one, the question "which one?" is a bothersome one until it is settled, as it soon is.

Maiden lady's quotation slightly altered from an old aphorism: "Where singleness is bliss 'tis folly to be wives."

A fanatic is a man who thinks the whole world is a pack of fools, because they wont look through his green glasses.

The thrifty man will always put something away for a rainy day, even if it is nothing but a stolen umbrella.

"Landlady," said he, "the coffee isn't settled?" She replied: "But it comes as near to it as your last month's board-bill does." He never spoke again.

It may serve as a comfort to us in all our calamities and afflictions, that he who loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.

The fellow who dropped into a chair containining a tack has been uneasy ever since, and now sits down on the installment plan.

Did the Eternal fulfill his gracious promises on the instant, where would be the trial of our faith, and our confidence and constancy in prayer?

If you wish success in life, make perseverence your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother and hope your guardian.

"How do you keep out of quarrels?" asked one friend of another. "Oh, easily enough," was replied. "If a man get angry with me, I let him have all the quarrel to himself."

A man should enter and graduate from college early in life, if at all. He then has ample time to look around and find out what he ought to learn to enable him to make a respectable living.

A marriage notice begins, "John Knox has taken a wife." Well, that's nothing. It isn't near so bad as if he had taken the cholera or small-pox, or yellow fever, you know. John ain't so bad oft as you think.

"Know all men by these presents," read an old bachelor lawyer. "Why don't they put women in, too?" asked his lady client. "Because," said the old b. l., "if one woman knows it all women know it."

When a Michigan minister is about to elope with the wife of a parishioner he preaches a farewell sermon and exalts the duty of patience and long suffering. This sort of pours oil on the troubled waters in advance.

"What do you ask asa salary?" asked an American hotel keeper to a young man whom he proposed to engage to attend his bar. "Five dollars per week with the run of thetill," he replied; "or fifteen dollars without."

Whatever the mind longs for, whatever the hand reach, whatever the reason considers, these, O Lord, are thy forms! I am pervaded by thee; thou containest me; and I have sheltered me under thy protection. Thou art Scriptures and laws, planets and suns, the formed and the formless: and the day and the night are thy eyes. Those who possess knowledge, and whose minds are pure, see the whole world as the form of Wisdom, which is thine!—Hindu.

The Fair Sex.

They say Chicago girls never find it hard to elope. They make rope ladders of their shoe-strings.

Minnie Banks, of St. Paul, kissed her lover 614 times without stopping. Minnesota liked it, anyhow.

"What does a woman want to put on gloves in hot weather for?" asks a male subscriber. "Why, to keep her hand in, stupid!"

It was a Vassar girl just graduated who inquired:—"Is the crack of the rifle the place where they put the powder?"

Rebecca—"Yes; a man who is continually sticking his nose into other people's business can be said to possess a roamin' nose."

The angel of midnight—the woman who opens the street door for her husband when he is trying to unlock the bell-knob, and then lets him sleep on the hall-floor.

An ancient sage once said: "The goodness of gold is tried by fire, the goodness of women by gold and the goodness of men by women.

A young lady wrote some verses for a country paper about her birthday, and headed them, "May 30th." It almost made hair turn gray when it appeared in print, "My 30th."

Man's lot is not a happy one. No sooner is he free from his mother's apron-strings and slipper than he becomes the slave of some tyrant in pink and white, and marries. His wife then bosses him until a baby comes along, and then the baby bosses the whole family.

A woman at Loli, Pa., deliberately starved herself to death. The process required six weeks of total abstinence from food; though she drank sparingly of water. She had long been eccentric, and the death of her mother destroyed her reason. There-upon she went to bed with the avowed intention of dying and never ate again.

He softly kissed her sleeping wife,
Then with a lingering look
Of found affection straightway went
And kissed her pretty cook.
Alas for him, the gentle wife
He thought asleep, was not,
And for her cook and hubby, too,
She made it mighty hot.

That it pays to look under the bed before you retire, if you are a woman, received fresh evidence in Watertown recently. A young lady there took a peep and was rewarded with a view of a man's boots. She immediately called her father, who promptly responded with a gun and club, and catching hold of the rascal's feet, brought his own boots to light. His daughter had worn them on a berry expedition and had thrown them there on getting home.

Some one who has taken the trouble to count the patents issued to women finds that the number for the year ending July, 1880, was seventy, or ten more than the average. Most of the inventions of women have to do with house-hold appliances. Among the past year's are a jar lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish-boner, a sleeve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad irons, a garment stiffner, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a weather strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk cooler, a sofa bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device.

The old-fashioned albums in which one writes a sentiment, or "Lines to Julia," have been revived, and the young man of the period has our sympathy. He will be asked to write something in one of these albums, and he will take it home and ruin his constitution and almost relapse into a brain fever in his search through olds files of papers and magazines for a few verses appropriate. At the end of a couple of months he may find some lines suitable by substituting the name of Fanny for Mary, and then he will return the book with the remark, that, "Here's a little piece I composed the night you gave me the album, and I always forgot to return it." He neglects to tell her that he tore three leaves out of the book before his task was completed.

Female influence is deeply felt on all religious and social charities. On these subjects female susceptibilities are most lively. Many men involved in business leave these things to their wives. They are willing to give but cannot spend the time nor attention to inquire out the proper objects of charity, or canvass their claims. The poor, therefore, look up to female charity for the bread of life, to hearts that are formed to feel. The charities which lay claim to our contributions are of two kinds, systematic and occasional. Systematic charities, for the relief of the extreme poor, are provided by law, and every man, under that arrangement, willingly pays his assessment to the collector. But, besides these, there are objects of want in every community, whose claims cannot be innocently resisted by those who have plenty of silver and gold in the stewardship. The are many industrious poor, who are too virtuous to steal, who respect themselves too much to resort to public charity, and who are too modest to beg. They are some times sick and in distress, when the hand of charity would prove to be an excellent oil in their wounds. But they must be sought out.

In that age of gallantry, the reign of Charles II, it was eustomary when a gentleman drank a lady's health to throw some part of his dress into the flames, in order to do her still greater honor. This was well enough for a lover; but the folly did not stop here, for his companions were obliged to follow him in this proof of his veneration by consuming a similar article, whatever it might be. Sir Charles Sedley, dining at a tavern, one of his friends, perceiving he had a very rich lace cravat on, named the lady to whom honor was to be done, and then made a sacrifice of his own cravat; Sir Charles and the rest of the company were all obliged to follow his example. Sir Charles bore his loss with great composure, observing it was a good joke, but that he would have as good a frolic at some other time. On a subsequent day, dining with the same party, Sir Charles drank a bumper to the health of some beauty of the day, then, bidding the waiter call a dentist, whom he had previously placed in an adjoining room; made him extract a carious tooth which had long plagued him. The rules of good fellowship clearly required that every one of the company should lose a tooth. They remonstrated, but in vain; and each gentleman present successively put himself into the hands of the operator, but protesting against the cruel test to which their friendship and gallantry had deep root.

Mining Notices.

ASSESSMENT.

HALE & NORCROSS SILVER MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 8th day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. (67) of Seventy-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, room 58, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1881, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors

JOEL F. LIGHTNER, Sec'y.

Office, Room 58, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT.

BELVIDERE MINING COMPANY—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Bodie District, Mono county, California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of Board of Directors, held on the seventh day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. 9) of Fifty Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin; to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 11, No. 310 Pine street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the TENTH (10th)day of January, 1881, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VAN DYCK HUBBARD, Secretary.

Office—Room 11, No. 310 Pine street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT.

JULIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fifteenth day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. 14) of Thirty (30) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office the Company, No. 419 California street, room 21, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the TWENTIETH (20) DAY OF JANUARY, 1881, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH (14th) DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. A. CHARLES, Secretary.

Office—419 California street, room 21, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT.

MONTE CRISTO CONSOLIDATED MINING Company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Mammoth District, Mono County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of December, 1880, an assessment (No. 3) of Ten (10) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 2, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the SEVENTH (7th) day of FEBRUARY, 1881, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND (2d) day of MARCH, 1881, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

BUTLER BURRIS, Secretary

OFFICE—Room 2, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street San Francisco, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. For the half year ending this date the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of five and two-fifths (5 2-5) per cent, per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of four and one half (4½) per cent, per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1881. By order,

GEORGE LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, December 31, 1880.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 California street, corner Webb. For the half year ending 31st December 1880, a Dividend has been declared at the rate of Five and two fifths of one per cent (5 2-5 %) per annum on Term Deposits, and Four and one half per cent (4½%) per annum on Ordinary Deposits free of Federal Tax, payable on and after Monday, 17th January 1881.

LOVELL WHITE. Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN BELLE MILL AND Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10 1881.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company, held this day, Dividend No. 39, of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, was declared, payable on SATURDAY, January 15, 1881. Transfer books closed on Thursday, January 13, 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. WILLIS, Secretrry.

Office—Room No. 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA CONSOLIDATED Mining Company, Nevada Block, Room 37, San Francisco, January 15, 1881—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, a dividend (No. 63) of Fifty cents per share was declared, payable on THURSDAY, the 20th, day of January, 1881. Transfer books closed until the 21st inst.

W. W. TRAYLOR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER KING MINING Company, San Francisco, January 5, 1881.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company held this day, a Dividend (No. 13) of Twenty-five Cents (25c.) per share was declared, payable on Saturday, January 15th, 1881, at the office of the Company Room No. 19, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Transfer Books will be closed January 8, 1881.

JOSEPH NASH, Secretary.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1880, Boats and Trains will leave San Francisco from the Ferry Landing, foot of Market Street, as follows:

8.15 A. M., DAILY, FOR ALAMEDA, WEST San Leandro, West San Lorenzo, Russells, Mount Eden, Alvarado, Hall's, Newark, Mowry's, Alviso, Agnew's, Santa Clara, San Jose, Lovelady's, Los Gatos, Alma, Wrights, Glenwood, Dougherty's Mill, Felton, Big Tree Grove, Summit and Santa Cruz. Returning, arrive San Francisco 5.45 P. M.

4.30 P. M. DAILY, FOR ALAMEDA, NEW ark, San Jose, Los Gatos and all intermediate points. Arriving San Francisco 9.45 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY, an additional Train will leave San Francisco at

5.00 A. M., for Santa Cruz, and all intermediate points, to accommodate hunters.

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FROM HIGH STREET, ALAMEDA—*5:45—*6:45—7:37—8:48—9:40—10:38—11:35 A. M. 12:35—†1:35—2:35—3:38—4:35—5:35—6:35—9:30 and 10:00 P. M.

†Sundays only.
*Daily, Sundays excepted.

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